

VUS 5 REVIEW-THE CONSTITUTION

American _____ leaders, fearful of a powerful central _____ like Britain's, created the Articles of _____, adopted at the end of the war.

The Articles of Confederation

1. Provided for a weak national _____
2. Gave _____ no power to tax or regulate _____ among the states
3. Provided for no _____ currency
4. Gave each _____ one vote regardless of _____
5. Provided for no _____ or judicial _____

Key issues and their resolutions

1. Made _____ law the supreme law of the land when _____, but otherwise gave the states considerable leeway to _____ themselves
2. _____ power between large and small states by creating a _____, where each state has two senators, and a House of _____, where membership is based on _____
3. Placated the _____ states by counting slaves as three-fifths of the _____ when determining representation in the United _____ House of Representatives
4. Avoided a too-powerful central _____ by establishing three co-equal _____—legislative, executive, and judicial—with numerous _____ and balances among them
5. Limited the _____ of the federal _____ to those identified in the _____

Key leaders

1. George _____, president of the _____
 1. Washington presided at the _____ and, although seldom participating in the _____, lent his enormous prestige to the _____.
2. James Madison, “_____ of the Constitution”
 1. Madison, a _____ and a brilliant political philosopher, often led the debate and kept copious _____ of the proceedings—the best record _____ have of what transpired at the Constitutional _____.
 2. At the Convention, he authored the “_____ Plan,” which proposed a federal _____ of three separate branches (legislative, _____, judicial) and became the _____ for the structure of the new _____.

He later _____ much of the Bill of _____.

Virginia Declaration of Rights (George Mason)

1. Reiterated the _____ that basic human _____ should not be violated by _____

Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom (Thomas Jefferson)

1. _____ the established church—that is, the practice of _____ support for one favored _____

Bill of Rights

1. James _____ consulted the Virginia Declaration of _____ and the Virginia Statute for Religious _____ when drafting the _____ that eventually became the United States Bill of _____.

FEDERALISTS AND ANTI-FEDERALISTS

_____ advocated the importance of a strong _____ government, especially to promote economic _____ and public _____. Today, those who see a primary role for the federal _____ in solving national _____ are heirs to this tradition.

Anti-Federalists feared an overly _____ central government destructive of the _____ of individuals and the prerogatives of the _____. Today, the more _____ thinkers echo these concerns and champion _____, individual initiative, and free _____.

The leading _____ opponents of ratification were Patrick _____ and George Mason; the leading _____ proponents of ratification were _____ Washington and James _____.

SUPREME COURT CASES

The doctrine of judicial _____ set forth in *Marbury v.* _____, the doctrine of implied _____ set forth in *McCulloch v.* _____, and a broadly national view of economic _____ set forth in *Gibbons v. Ogden* are the foundation blocks of the _____ Court's authority to mediate _____ between branches of _____, levels of government, and competing business _____.